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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, 14th street, bet. I'enn. ave. and I street. Those who happen to come across the Indiana Democratic platform of Aug.

15, 1894, will find in it a virtual declara-

tion for the free coinage of silver.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania and Ohio are numerous, but not so infinitely so as to be able to break up into two or three Republican factions and yet whip

Wages have not been increased, but in many cases they have been partially restored to the Republican standard of 1892. Full restoration will come with the return of Republicans to power.

There is coming to be a good deal of talk here and there about a Cleveland He will never have a third nobody would be better pleased than Republicans to see him enter the race for it.

Senator Blackburn appears in the unnatural role of a martyr when he bewails the fact to an audience that he cannot speak because the Democratic central committee of Kentucky has canceled all his appointments.

It is rether rough sledding for the free-trade editor who wants to rejoice over the increase of prices but is hampered by the fact that he promised an era of low prices as one of the beneficent results of tariff reduction.

A corn crop in Indiana at the ratio of about 50 bushels to 1 inhabitant is infinitely of more importance to the people of this State than unlimited 16 to 1 and it was worth more in dollars as commodity last year than the output of silver as such.

Governor Matthews is no more in favor of the nomination of Shanklin than of the other aspirants for the Democratic candidacy for Governor, Mortimer Nye, for instance, only he would like to encourage the author of the 90 per cent. phrase because he has had hard luck.

In answer to a rudely inquisitive correspondent, the News undertakes to explain why it advocated free trade on the ground that it would make things cheap and is now rejoicing over the increase in prices. It is a labored effort and, after all, does not, explain. It is mighty hard for a free-trade organ to be consistent now.

It will not do for those papers and those men who, a year ago, were demanding the passage of the Wilson bill and denouncing "the Brice-Gorman iniquity," to be claiming the present improvement of business as the result of the Wilson tariff law. The iniquity aforesaid became a law, and Mr. Cleveland would not sign it.

Two dispatches from Colorado, dated July 8, announce the discovery of new gold fields of almost unprecedented richness. If this sort of thing goes on, Senator Teller, when he returns from the Ute reservation, may conclude to follow the Republicans, even if their candidate is a gold bug, which means a candidate who is opposed to unlimited silver coinage in the ratio of 16 to 1.

It is said that the appointments which It is alleged that the Governor of Pennsylvania and the Mayor of Philadelphia have made with a view of promoting the opposition to Senator Quay have harmed rather than helped the movement. Not that the appointees were not good men, but, with many applicants and few places, the one who fills them is sure to make more relentless foes than useful friends. Patronage is always a source of weakness, but many will not believe

The stay granted by Justice White, of the United States Supreme Court, to a negro in Mississippi, on the ground that men of his race were excluded from the grand jury, may have a very important bearing upon the execution of the criminal laws in States where the colored citizen has been excluded from juries because of conspiracies to debar him from the exercise of the rights of citizenship When a colored man can no longer be convicted by courts in which colored citizens are excluded from juries, their recognition will be imperative.

It is gatifying to know that the servsigning of the groups of statuary for the the reasons why no more botching should be allowed are obvious. The monument is a magnificent structure. and all its parts should be in keeping. Mr. Macmonnies will doubtless produce designs equal to the highest requiresents, and there is good reason for sat-

by certain emotional persons and papers is a thing to make the judicious grieve. If it should turn out that the Macmonnies designs are not in harmony with the general plan-such an outcome being possible with any artist-these same emotional persons having committed themselves in advance will feel bound to fall down in worshipful admiration and insist that their idol is right, though they know he is wrong. This will be embarrassing, because the commission and the public will render its decision without regard to them, and they will only fume and fret to no purpose. It is never wise to gush, and particularly over what is going to be.

THE FREE COINAGE OF CROPS.

we have the free coinage of silver? The value of the output of American silver mines last year as a commodity was about \$32,000,000 in the markets of the world. The comparatively few men owning the silver mines and their lobby, scattered over the country, whose capacity is a combination of unlimited lung power and perpetual motion tongue, demand that the government double the value of this commodity of silver to them by coining fifty cents' worth into a dollar. That is all there is in their demand, when all the flambuoyant rhetoric and the pretense of an indefinable sanctity with which the silver worshipers surround their fetich are swept aside. It is simply a demand that the government double the wealth of the owners of silver bullion, probably to the injury of everybody else. There is reason to believe the practical sense of the mass of the American people had already led the greater part of them to realize that all there is in this demand for the unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio which doubles its value is simply a scheme to double the value in silver mines and silver builion.

of the object of free silver coinage, are already asking why should not the government legislate to double the value of greater and more important industries if it should resolve to legislate to make fifty cents' worth of silver bullion pass for a dollar. To double the value of silver would be to create a number of multi-millionaires in addition to those we now have. Such legislation would confer vast benefits upon the few at the expense of the many. Why not reverse the order, and, if possible, enhance the values of those products which interest the largest number of people, and the output of whose labor and capital are essential to the world's existence? The average annual value of the wheat crop for five years has been \$321,000,000; of the corn crop, \$675,000,000; of the oats crop, \$213,000,000; of the hay crop, \$468,000,000; of live stock, \$1,500,000,-000. Indeed, the value of farm products, without including cotton, tobacco, fruits and truck generally, is \$3,350,000,000 a year on the average-more than a hundred times the value of the silver crop

If the value of silver as a commodity is to be doubled by free coinage, why should not some scheme of free coinage, that is, of enhancing value, be devised for the wheat crop? It is a commodity that people of this country must have at the rate of about five bushels annually per capita. It is sometimes too cheap to make its raising profitablewhy cannot Congress devise some plan, say to make the price, not double, but 50 per cent. above the average of the past two years? If we should have the free coinage of silver it would be necessary to establish warehouses for the deposit of the many millions of silver dollars which will be issued, and these warehouses must be in charge of the government-why not have warehouse certificates issued upon a given number of bushels of wheat at ninety cents a bushel as well as warehouse certificates for a given quantity of silver dollars on deposit more highly over-valued than the wheat? If we are to have a system of free coinage which shall double the value of silver bullion, why not a similar system which shall enhance the value of all the staple crops, making tens of thousands well to do instead of millionaires of two or three scores of mine-

INDIANA'S COAL INDUSTRY.

The forthcoming report of the Bureau of Mineral Statistics for the year 1894 will contain some interesting statistics regarding the coal industry of Indiana. It appears that there were 107 coal mines in Indiana in 1894, of which Clay county had 25; Parke, 15; Sullivan, 12; Vigo, 10; Warren, 8; Daviess, Greene, Pike, Spencer and Vanderburg, 5 each; Vermillion, 4; Gibson, Knox, Perry, Fountain and Owen, 2 each. The total output in 1894 was 3,423,921 short tons, valued at \$3,295,054. In 1893 the output was 2,791,851 tons, valued at \$4,055,372. Nearly one-third of the output in 1893 was in Clay county. Last year the Clay county output was nearly a third less than in 1893. The output of Clay county in 1893--1,209,730 tons-was more than the total output of the State until 1889. Since 1880 the output has considerably more than doubled. In rank of coal producing States, Indiana is the eighth. 'The average price per ton the past six years was as follows: 1889, \$1.02; 1890, 90 cents: 1891, \$1.03; 1892, \$1.08; 1893, \$1.07; 1894, 96 cents. The number of workmen employed during the same years was: 1859, 6.448; 1890, 5,489; 1891, 5,879; 1892, 6,436; 1893, 7,644; 1894, 8,603. The number of active days in each year since 1889 was: 1890, 220; 1831, 196; 1892, 225; 1893, 201; 1894,

The foregoing statistics afford a basis for some interesting deductions. The most striking is the large number of days during the year that miners are without employment. Even in the exceptional year 1892 the average days of work in all the mines was only 225, or 75 less than the working days of the year. In the mines of Clay county, which employed a little over two-fifths to that extent, being a specific duty. monument. All the parts of of the entire number of coal miners in | That there are now thirty-five tin works the State, the men worked but 196 days | rolling their own black plates, seven in 1893, and only 131 in 1894. The immense loss to labor in the Clay county | thirty tin-plate dipping works, is due mines alone in 1894 appears in the fact to the last Republican Congress. That that 3,114 men had but 407,934 days' em- 5,500,000 boxes of tin plates, or nearly ployment, while in the year previous | four-fifths of the country's consumption, In all the mines of the State an averdays' employment, while 7,644 men had

falling off of \$147 for each man's product measures the loss which the paralysis of industry consequent upon the free trade experiment of Clevelandism brought to the coal industry in Indiana. To thousands of poor people the shrinkage was more than a mere loss of dollars, because it involved a lack of the necessaries of life.

PICTURES IN DAILY PAPERS.

has become addicted to the modern newspaper vice of printing illustrations which do not illustrate, undertakes to explain to its readers how cuts are The free coinage of crops-why not, if | a picture of the person or thing desired. If it is a person, a photograph is handed to the illustrating artist; if a railroad wreck or anything of that sort. the artist hastens to the spot and makes a drawing. Confiding readers of the exchange alluded to may believe this if they like, but if they do they are innocents indeed. It is quite true, no doubt, that the artist is provided with a photograph when a representation of any given celebrity is wanted, but it by no means follows that it is the photograph of the celebrity himself. When France elects a new president, for instance, it is not every American newspaper which has a portrait of him in stock; this circumstance, however, does not interfere with the appearance of a picture labeled with his name in the same edition of the illustrated journal that announces the election. The sad life of the unfortunate persons whose duty is to examine many such papers each day is enlivened somewhat by the phantasmagorian views they get of each individual who takes his turn in becoming a passing object of interest to the world. As for the railroad wrecks and the fires, did any one ever see a picture Newspapers which are often the echoes of either which looked like any other of the people, in view of the discovery picture of the same thing or in the least like the actual scene itself? And wreck 500 miles away, and the paper printed three hours later has an illustration, how is even the trusting and unsophisticated person to believe that the artist was on the spot? And even in the rare cases when the drawing is really made from the subject, what does it profit the reader of the paper? What, for instance, was the benefit to the community of a map of the tattoo marks on the chest of Si Eaglen, the undistinguished Indianapolis citizen who was murdered in a disreputable resort? But why propound conundrums? There are misguided people who speak of news paper pictures as "art," and as any discussion of art which does not put all varieties of it on a pedestal has a tendency to excite and enrage its worshipers, it is best to refrain from adverse comment and wait for time to effect a cure and restore the blotched and disfigured press to the state of comeliness and cleanliness of which the Journal is

> Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, after having certain of his irregularities in connection with public funds shown up, and after pardoning a number of the worst criminals in the penitentiaries, has recently assumed the role of reformer in a very zealous manner. He has been accusing members of the Legislature of bribe-taking and making threats of compelling the Legislature to pass the measures which he demands. His latest and most remarkable performance, however, is in regard to the nomination of a Democratic candidate for Speaker of the Assembly, which reas sembled on Monday. Mr. Craft was the Speaker of the Democratic House in 1893, and was the Democratic candidate when the sessions began. Democratic caucus met, on Tuesday, to nominate a candidate for Speaker, Mr. Craft received a decided majority and the nomination was regarded as being unanimous. When Governor Altgeld heard of the nomination of Craft he became furious. He summoned to the Governor's rooms the members who did not vote for Craft's nomination and induced them, it is said, to agree not to vote for the nominee. He sent to other members and demanded of them that they vote against Craft, and thus the Democratic side. He declared in his insane rage that Craft should not be the representative of his party in the Assembly. Craft and the Governor had a serious altercation, but Craft stuck. and his friends backed him, as did Democrats in official position. When the election took place, yesterday, nearly all the Democratic members voted for Craft, and none voted for any other man. It is the first knock-down that the harlequin Governor has received at the hands

> of his own party. Several exchanges find occasion for amusing remark in the fact that one David Lubin, of Sacramento, Cal., supplements his proposition of two years ago, that the railroads be required to carry a ton of freight for the same charge, regardless of distance, with a proposition that the government pay all of the freight charges. Inasmuch as the demand of a few thousand men that the government shall double their property in silver bullion does not produce facetious observation, there can be no cause for it in a scheme which will benefit everybody in the United States. The only objection in sight to the revised proposition of David Luben is that just now the affair called government has no means of paying the \$900,000,000 or more, which is the present cost of freight carriage by rail in the United

A Democratic paper has the hardihood ue of the coal mined by 7,644 men was experiments at tin-plate making. The time, the hysterical rejoicing indulated in \$4,055,372, an average of \$530 to a man. Democratic literary bureau furnished

while in 1894, the output of 8,603 men was | the Democratic press caricatures of the valued at \$3,295,034, or \$383 per man. A | tin-plate factories in St. Louis and other points. The Sentinel cried down and ridiculed the starting of the industry in Elwood and Anderson. In fact, Democratic and free-trade press had no end of fun in ridiculing the first experiments which have expanded into an industry which now gives employment to thousands of workmen. In spite of all obstacles, like the discrimination of railroads against American plates, the industry has been developed beyond the One of the Journal's exchanges which expectations of those who were its most sanguine champions. If any one is curious to know how persistently and bitterly the Democratic party fought the introduction of a new and important inmade. The first step, it says, is to get | dustry which would deliver us out of the hands of a British monopoly, let them look through the files of the Sentinel or any other free-trade paper from September, 1890, until November, 1892.

ters because the G. A. R. has succeeded in forcing the Board of Education into bethat the old veterans know more about the history of the late war than the writers of the histories. The G. A. R. is going to have the board have the history changed to suit it. The present histories do not boom the old veteran suffiently to meet his approbation. He put down the war and must be given credit at every stage of the game. Words of praise for the Confederate is extremely nauseating to the "old vets," and must be elimi-nated from their little edition of the hisory of the war.

The foregoing fling at the old veterans who "put down the war," is clipped from the Evansville Tribune, an unlimited 16 to 1 Democratic organ, with Populistic tendencies. It is not necessary at this stage of the contest to show that such statements are false and that the demands of the G. A. R. are sustained by history, but such remarks prove that there are those in whom any mention of a man who fought to save the Union rouses a spirit to say something mean

If the alleged interview in the French when the fire is in another city, or the | the Japan affair, is for Canada as against Great Britain, and for Cuba as against Spain, and is disposed to take a hand in the Madagascar troubles, he will doubtless be recalled. He has shown considerable spirit of the American variety since he has represented the United States in France, but such declarations are hostile to the long-time policy of the United States in reference to the affairs of Europe and Eastern coun-

Mr. Steele, the artist, says he thinks Tomnson Hall has a "largeness of feeling." Perhaps it has, though everybody had not noticed it, but one thing is sure-a good many of the people who have appeared on its platform have largeness of feeling well

The Michigan City News celebrates its sixtieth anniversary by issuing a handsome illustrated edition. The News is a young thing compared with the Journal, but it is doing very well for its age, and congratulations are heartfly extended.

At this distance it is difficult to say just what was the trouble with the Cornell crew, but the simplest explanation seems most plausible, namely, that the Englishmen were the better men.

Chicago is going to have the highest tower in the world. In order that it be not unduly forgetful of its humble beginnings, might put an image of the O'Leary cow at the top.

If the athletic gentlemen of Cornell have ny specialty they might mention what it fate this appellation must serve. Meanwhile, they had better come home and get a little strength in their arms and

As the English vernacular has it, the Cornell crew was not fit. Speaking after the manner of Americans, it was not in it The race at Henley-but there was n

race at Henley. BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Both Unhappy. Why do those two not smile at all? Why lack they so in joy? One wants to tell about baseball; The other of his boy.

He Might Join. The Visitor-Are you a union man? The Ironjawed Man-Course not, What nion could I belong to? "Thought you might ine the iron work-

Hannigahan's wake?" "Eyes, to be sure." "Eyes?" "Yis. Blacked wans."

Juvenile Ethics. "Johnny, you shouldn't strike your little

The Features.

"Aw, why shouldn't I?" "Because you are the larger." "Aw, that's jist w'y am poundin' 'im! ABOUT PEOPLE, AND THINGS.

In England women vote for town councils, local boards, poor law guardians restries, church wardens and school boards They don't do it in the land of the free and the home of the brave. The French Academy still lacks one nember, and Zola has another chance to expose himself to a rebuff. No candidate has been chosen to fill the seat vacated by the death of Count Ferdinand de Lesseps. Our habit of reading the Declaration of Independence on the Fourth of July is derived from the old English custom of having the Magna Charta read twice a year the cathedrals. The bishops not only read but excommunicated those who broke it. Mr. Downey, the royal photographer, when asked how the Queen sat for her photograph, replied: "Like other When I had settled her, I said 'Would your Majesty put on a more favor-able countenance?' She said, 'Certainly,'

and put it on. Jules Verne is considerate. On being reuested by the editor of a New York periodical to prepare an article on "What I Know About America" he answered: "What I know of the United States, where I only loafed about for a fortnight, would be of

no interest to anybody. Miss Ella Ewing, of Price, Mo., is known as the "saintly giantess." She is eight feet two inches in height, weighs 290 pounds, and is an enthusiastic and active Chris-She is a prominent member of the but has always refused to attend any of the conventions, cause the notice she would attract is

The Empress Eugenie, before leaving Paris for Cape Martin, gave Lieutenant Madagascar, the campaigning kit of the Prince Imperial, and also that which she herself used in her sad pilgrimage to the scene of her son's death in Zululand. Col. lizot is the son of the late General Bizot, wife during the empire was one o the ladies of the Empress.

Although almost totally blind and sufferng from nervous prostration which rendered mental concentration almost imposible for him, the late Francis Parkman work that has been done in America, and in ing it illustrated a great scientific truth the operations of the human mind-that tial weakness has been fully recognized. A correspondent of a London newspap writes that the Queen of Madagascar is

a Queen. She has a graceful, well-formed head, good features, an attractive figure, and an agreeable smile. She received the correspondent in a pink silk dress trimmed with fine white silk lace, and at her throat holding her lace collar, she wore a valuable diamond cluster brooch. Her earrings

were the work of Malagasy goldsmiths. Sarah Bernhardt drew a large audience to a Paris civil court lately, where she was sued for not paying a horse dealer's bill. She said that she always destroyed receipts, but that she had paid this one, and being asked if she would swear to it, said "Je le jure," and won her case. Bernhardt expects to spend the summer in an old d castle on the Atlantic coast Brittany, where she hopes to lead the life of a barbarian—and with no more clothes than a peasant woman would need. She

Mr. Krupp, the famous cannon maker of Germany, and proprietor of the Essen oundries, has been described as the man paid the largest amount of taxes throughout the world. He paid annually about \$200,000. But Mr. Marinesco-Bragadir, the most important manufacturer of alcohol in Rumania, who has recently established also a brewery at Bucharest, paid, in 1894, \$440,000 of divers taxes to the government. This represents an immense fortune, which had a very modest origin, since Mr. Marinesco-Bragadir was an apprentice to a pastry cook only twenty years

MR. FOSTER AND THE MORA CLAIM.

The Ex-Secretary Not Responsible for the Delay in Its Settlement.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: On my return to the United States I learn that recently circulation has been given to a statement connecting me with what is known as the Mora claim and that the Journal has commented thereon editorfally in a friendly, but somewhat apologetic spirit. I esteem too highly the good opinion of the Journal and my own people of Indiana to quietly allow them to remain under a misapprehension of the facts.

I do not have at hand the text of the press report upon which your editorial of the 26th ultimo was based, but it stated that I, as the attorney of the Spanish government, have been responsible for delay in the payment of the Mora claim. In the first place, I never was the attorney or agent of the Spanish government only in case the Eustis interview is shown in the Mora claim or any other business, to be authentic. It was sent before Mr. crease of 1.6 points. nor have I ever been employed by or re-

ceived a fee from that government or any ficial of the same. condly. I am not responsible for any delay in the payment of the Mora claim. As minister to Spain I urged its settlement and afterwards, as Secretary of State, its payment. If the published record is exit will be found that the action of two of our ministers to Spain, Messrs. Belmont and Palmer, did cause delay in payment and the reasons they gave their action are not discreditable to them. I may remark, in passing, that the chief delay in the payment of this claim has been caused by the claimants' attorneys, for if they had consented to the acceptance the State Department of the not unreasonable proposition of the Spanish govern ment the claimant would have received his

Allow me to add that I do not regard legal ethics" as so "elastic" as to allow of double dealing on the part of an attorney, nor do I think that any amount of liplomatic skill can justify the attempt to serve two masters." While I have at various times been honored with the conence of foreign governments I have never duty as an American citizen or at variance with the interests or honor of my own

Country. JOHN W. FOSTER. Washington, D. C., July 9. A PITIFUL CASE.

Sad Fate of a Journalist Who Was Employed by the Evening News.

A few weeks ago Mr. W. Emerson Jones, a journalist from the East, arrived at Indianapolis in search of a job. He did not speak of his mission in this coarse Western way; he said he was looking about for an agreeable newspaper connection, but his recklessness in connecting with the first job that offered proved his desperate need. It may also be explained that his name was not Jones, but on account of distant friends who have not yet learned of his unhappy

Mr. Jones brought letters of recommen

dation from the New York Post and Times. Philadelphia Ledger and other journalistic what-is-its, and, as a matter of course. drifted straight into the office of the Indianapolis News. Contrary to his experience in applying for situations, and much to his surprise, he was received by the editor not with chilly indifference but with a manner of almost joyous welcome. Mr. Jones had heard that a singular series of maladies had affected the News staff; one member had developed a malignant car-buncle, another had been nervously pros-trated one or more had taken to drink, while others were slowly wasting away from some cause unknown to outsiders. Still with all this knowledge, and the consequen hope that a vacancy might exist, the appli cant was not prepared for an effusive retent man, but that in order to prove his qualifications it would be necessary to put him through the civil-service examination established as a test for all would-be employes of the News. Mr. Jones was, thereon, catechized and gave satisfactory evimentioning on any public question, that he possessed no opinions on politics or other current topics which he could not instantly change for commercial or other reasons; he showed that he could be tireless in mazens who had ventured to disregard his advice or instructions and had no newspaper through which to fight back; he proved his ability to use the editorial "we" times in every sentence in a column, to 'opine" and say "anent" as often as necessary, and to scold like a fishwife. He could also write a column at any time on any given subject which would read as well backward as forward, and mean nothing either way; he particularly reveled in art lingo, though knowing nothing of art itself, but above all he excelled in the turgid and oploftical style of writing favored by the News, while his editorial air of assuming to know more than all creation was unsur-

test, and assured Mr. Jones that he had every qualification for becoming a great As he was to be assigned special service, however, certain other things were necessary. He must be posphysical and mental sessed of uncommon endurance, he must have ingenuity, fertility of resource, skill in saying the same thing in an endless variety of forms, and ne must be tirelessly persistent. Mr. Jones was an athlete-he had once thought of entering the ring against Corbett-and during the last campaign he had written a free-trade editorial every day for thirty days without loss of intellectual or bodily vigor. This showing was suffi-

tor, "and I will outline your work." Mr. office he fancied that he detected an expression of compassion in the wan and faces of members of the staff as oked up from their desks. He went in and closed the door, but presently to those in the outer room came the sound of a dull thud. They looked at each other without surprise before rushing in to find Jones lying unconscious on the floor had been given his assignment. It was boom the battleship fund He recovered after restoratives conveniently at hand had been applied, and an-

the task. He felt sure he would be equal to it, he said, although the suggestion, coming suddenly as it had, had been a great Three weeks later Mr. Jones was taken to the insane hospita, a mental and physical wreck. His once powerful physique had wasted until he was scarcely recognizable, his eyes, which had gleamed with the mugwump brand of intelligence were vacant and glassy. There he is now. He is not violent e only hangs his head on his breast and gibbers of booms, battleships, children, pennies, old soldiers, duty to give—duty— boom—ship—boom. He is not violent, but

"Peg Leg" Smith's Old Mine.

there is no hope. It is pitiful.

SPAIN WANTS TO "GET EVEN" ON THE MURUAGA INCIDENT.

Our Government Requested to Disnvow the Alleged Utterances of Our Embassador to France.

SPOFFORD IN HOT WATER

HIS ACCOUNTS AS CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARIAN NOT STRAIGHT.

Merely a Case of Neglect and Bad Bookkeeping-Crop Report of the Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, July 10,-The Spanish Foreign Office has cabled to the Spanish minister here, Senor Dupuy de Lome, concerning the reported interview of Embassafor Eustis in the Paris Figaro, with a view to having the minister ask the State Department to disavow the reported utterances of Mr. Eustis. The exact nature of the cable from the Spanish government cannot be learned, but it is believed to be, in the first place, an inquiry as to the facts, with supplementary instructions to make due representations of disapproval to this government should it be established that such an interview was given by the embassador. In this respect the representations probably would be somewhat similar to those which Secretary Gresham cabled to the United States minister at Madrid, telling him to demand a disavowal and an apology from Spain for the firing on the Alilanca by a Spanish gunboat, It is thought, however, the cable from Spain is conservative in character, with a view to securing action Eustis had made a disavowal of the interview in a statement to a London correspondent. Naturally, this doubt as to what reflection Mr. Eustis had made on Spain, or whether he has made any reflection, has prevented action by the Spanish minister until the facts could be established. The minister left to-day for Boston, where he will be near Secretary of State Olney who is already in that locality for the summer. Up to this time the matter has not been brought to the attention of the State Department in any formal shape, although the officials have taken note of the reported interview as cabled to the American newsoption is that he intends to see Secretary Olney personally and discuss the subject, and also to satisfy himself that there is a proper foundation before elf would be placed in a most embarrassing position. Even without the reiterated denial of the authenticity of the interis generally discredited here, the newswhich published the interview being regarded as given to sensationalism. It is unfortunate for Mr. Eustis that this par-ticular story should be published at the present time, even though he succeeds in ng it as baseless, for it is well calculated to affect his future. It may be stated that he has not found his post to be particularly attractive to him, and some time ago he made it known that he would like to relinquish it. This caused some surrise in Washington in view of the fact hat from his life-long association with the French-speaking element in his native State of Louisiana he was supposed to have a predisposition for the French people, whose ocial and national traits would be entirely ongenial to him. But the fact was that any other and was not content to allenate imself from the affairs of his native State even for a term of four years. Now, however, it is probable that he must remain

he has earned while representing the United States at Paris as its first embassador. POOR BOOKKEEPING.

for some time at Paris, even against his

own inclinations, for the sole purpose of showing that his relinquishment of his post

publication of the interview, for to do other-

ise might cast a cloud over the reputation

Discrepancy in the Accounts of Congressional Librarian Spofford. WASHINGTON, July 10 .- The accounts of Ainsworth R. Spofford, for many years librarian of the Congressional Library, have been held up for about three months by the auditing officers of the Treasury Department, and an investigation is being made of the business affairs of the library. There is no allegation made, so far as can be learned, of any wrong doing on the part of any library employes, but there is a discrepancy in the accounts and it is the opinion of the treasury officials that the financial affairs of the library, which handles a considerable amount of money received from copyrights and other sources, are not conducted in a business-like manner. About forty-five people are employed at the li-brary, and the pay roll amounts to about \$45,000 per quarter. The Treasury Departbrary pending the investigation, but the have received their salaries regofford personally advancing the money. Mr. Spofford has held the fice of librarian for many years, and is well known to public, scientific and library men, by whom he is held in high esteem. He was not disposed to say much to-day, save to state that there was a discrepancy in the ounts, and that they were being investigated. It is likely that new methods of reeping the accounts may result from the

not reach the Auditor within ten days after the last day of the quarter for which they are rendered they shall not be approved, but shall be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury for his action. In ome cases it is impossible for accounting fficers to make their returns within the time specified and an extension has always en granted readily to such instances. Librarian Spofford's accounts for the quarter ending March 31, should, under the law, have been in the hands of the Auditor on or before April 10. They have not yet been received by the Auditor. Mr. Spofford's accounts for the quarter end lune 30 should, under the law, have been in the hands of the Auditor on or to-day. They have not been Meanwhile the Auditor of the Treasury having charge of the Librarian's accoun has declined to approve any regulsition money and there has been a sort of dead-

ion that the sum of Librarian Spofford's wrong doing will be found to be s neglect to comply with the law as to t ime of rendering accounts. It is recalled that during many years past Mr. Sp future expenditures and on one or two occasions he failed altogether to make any estimates. Later on, however, the appro iations committee succeeded in gett Mr. Spofford's views as to what was needed It has now been about two years since he offered any report of receipts from copy-right, although the money collected has been turned into the treasury.

A REPORTER'S STORY.

ngton to the Post says: Discussion of the

his determination of undertaking Says the Late Czar Wanted to Long Uncle Sum a Pile of Gold. CHICAGO, July 10 .- A special from Wash-

> gold reserve in the treasury and the action, past and probable, of the Morgan-Rothschild bond syndicate brought to light the fact that Czar Alexander III of Russia offered to loan the United States all the gold necessary to maintain the reserve at any figure desired. The friendly tender was declined by President Cleveland because, after tion and telegraphic correspon and forth between Washington irg, it was decided that the Pres dent had not the authority to issue bond or otherwise incur indebtedness in behalf sury to issue bonds has be aed, and if the offer was repeated sent Russian ruler it might be ac

though the incident occurred some years ago, nothing of it has reached public until now.

Know Nothing About It. WASHINGTON, July 10 .- Officials at the State Department and about the Treasury Department who should be in a position to know, have no knowledge of any tender by the Russian government to the United States of gold to make good our gold reserve, as is reported to have been made about two years ago. They say that if any such offer was made it must have been in an informal manner, but from the fact that the Russian government has itself been obliged to negotiate a gold loan since that time, they are inclined to believe that no

CONDITION OF CROPS.

such proposition was made.

Wheat Average Is Low, but Corn Is Higher than for Years.

WASHINGTON, July 10. - The July returns to the statistician of the Department of Agriculture by the correspondents thereof make the following averages of condition: Corn, 99.3; winter wheat, 65.8; spring wheat, 102.2; oats, 83.2; winter rye, 82.2; spring rye, 77; all rye, 80.7; barley, 91.9; potatoes, 91.5; tobacco, 85.9. Acreage of potatoes, compared with 1894, 107.9, and tobacco, 84.8 per cent. The report on acreage of corn, which is preliminary, shows 107.8, as compared with the area planted in 1891, which was a little over 76,000,000 acres, being an increase of 6,000,000 acres and aggregating, in ound numbers, 82,000,000 acres.

The averages of the principal corn States are: Ohio, 194; Michigan, 194; Indiana, 194; Illinois, 105; Wisconsin, 105; Minneseta, 112; Iowa, 106; Missouri, 107; Kansas, 117; Nebraska, 107; Texas, 112; Tennessee, 107; Kentucky, 102. The average condition of corn against 25 in July last year and 93.2

The averages of condition of winter wheat is 65.8, against 71.1 in June and 82.2 last July. The percentages of the principal States are: New York, 78; Pennsylvania, 88; Kentucky, 85; Ohio, 60; Michigan, 69; Indiana, 52; Illinois, 50; Missouri, 68; Kansas, 42; California, 82; Oregon, 95; Washington, 93. The condition of spring wheat is 102.2, against 97.8 in June and 68.4 in July, 1894. State averages are: Minnesota, 112; Wis-consin, 98; lows, 109; Kansas, 46; Nebraska, 80; South Dakota, 112; North Dakota, 100; Washington, 94; Oregon, 20. The average condition of all wheat for the country is

\$4.3 June 1 and 77.7 July 1, 1894. The condiand all rye, 80.7. The average condition of

Germans Seeking Our Home Market. WASHINGTON, July 10 .- Consul Monaghan, at Chemnitz, has sent to the State Department a report in regard to the efforts that Germany is making toward securing trade in the United States, especially in machinery. The Chemnitz Chamber of Commerce is displaying unusual activity in this line. The leading journal of the city devotes columns every day to questions that relate to commerce with the United States. A recent article shows the exports of machinery from the principal opean countries to the United have been as follows: Germa \$240,253; England, \$2,804,075; Scotland, \$89,cusses how best to obtain the large share of this trade so long enjoyed by England England's natural advantages or States for certain German machines, such chines for beet sugar, safety watches and cement and such others as by reason of lack of labor familiar with machinery construction are not yet made in the United

Capital of Corea in a Ferment. WASHINGTON, July 10 .- The Departinister at Seoul that there is much exitement in that capital over the flight of the Minister of the Interior, Pak Yong-Hyo, the practical dictator of Corea for the which gave complete satisfaction to the Japanese, but the latter, fearing the efin his escape to Japan. Pak is a brother in-law of the King and has the title of His relationship to the King de ce. On Dec. 17, 1894, when the new Corean Cabinet was formed, Pak was brought forward by the Japanese and his appointment to the office of Minister of the Interior was forced on the King. He soor became the practical dictator of Corea, but the State Department advices say that he showed but little political wisdom, quarreled with all his friends and alienated the friendship of the Japanese, who for some time past have been anxious to see him

Bovine Tuberculouis.

WASHINGTON, July 10 .- Practical suggestions for the suppression and prevention of bovine tuberculosis are made in a report submitted by Dr. Theobald Smith, chief of the division of animal pathology, Agricultural Department, to Becretary Morton. The essential requirement, the report says, is the removal of disease in them do the bacill health demands the ompt and complete destruction of all the their milk. The remaining animals, the report advises, should be retested with tuberculin with frequent repetitions, and Pasturing, it is shown, has the effect of by destroying the virus as well as increasing the vigor of the animals. The report says: "The situation certainly de-mands a most rigid periodical inspection of all animals furnishing milk to consumers, the complete removal of all suspicious cases and above all a more thorough control of the dairy in the interests of public sanitation.

Japs Will Build War Ships. WASHINGTON, July 10 .- It is the belief mong the officials here that the Japanese will use a large part of the war indemnity which China is to pay her for the purpose of materially increasing her navy. The financial resources of Japan will be very will receive over \$100,000,000 May, and thereafter about \$20,000,009 a year for five years. This will be drawn entirely from China and will be in addition to Japan's usual receipts from cus toms and internal revenue. The authorities there have already indicated their purpose of using a considerable part of the funds on new ships. A Japanese naval expert visited here some time since and went to the various American yards. Mr. Kurine the minister, also visited the Cramp yards As a result of the talk there seemed litbt that one or more large ships would be ordered by Japan. The govern-ment was certainly disposed that way, and it is believed that if delay has occurred in closing the contract it must be due to the conditions imposed by the American build-

General Notes.

The President has appointed William H.

Anderson, of Kentucky, to be register of the Land Office at Enid, O. T.; Charles F. Carpenter, to be chief engineer, and Edward Dorrey and Henry O. Stayton, to be first assistant engineers in the revenue cutter service. A formal petition has been presented to men in all the departments, requesting that be placed under the protection of the civil-service laws. The petition has been referred to the President To-day's statement of the condition of the reasury shows: Available cash balance,

\$191,969,782; gold reserve, \$197,421,020. Smuky Valley Despirited.

SALINA. Kan., July 10. - Fire hundred n this city siene by the Smoke Hill river flood. They have taken refuge in school buildings and are being cared for by citizens. The valley of the Smoky has been of farmers and their families have had to fly for their lives and crops are destroy; and stock and buildings washed away. Damage cannot be estimated till the wa-ter recedes. Bridges have been washed away in great numbers and dams and mills

Denver Newspapers Sued for Libel. DENVER, Col., July 10 .- Alderman John mery to-day instituted suits against the